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Russell was in touch with many interesting men and events. The sketches of reporting life are overshadowed by the interesting analyses and reports of the Republican conventions of 1888 and 1892 at which Harrison was nominated. But by far the best study is of the Haymarket riots. These essays not only deal with their subjects thoroughly, but do so in the happy, easy style for which Mr. Russell is known.

SMITH, HARRY EDWIN. *The United States Federal Internal Tax History from 1861 to 1871*. Pp. xix, 357. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914.

WEI, WEN PIN. *The Currency Problem in China*. Pp. 156. Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Company, 1914.

In the preparation of this monograph Dr. Wei has briefly surveyed the history of money in China and then analyzed more in detail the problem of currency reform. The title suggests either a historical study or an analysis of current conditions or both. In his treatment he has relegated his study of conditions since the Revolution to a few pages in an appendix. His description of the confused condition of Chinese currency and his history of the various attempts at reform from 1895 to 1911 are good, the chief defect being a lack of sufficient emphasis on the pros and cons of the proposal for a gold-exchange standard. A more complete study of the situation today also would have been of interest.

WHITIN, E. STAGG. *The Caged Man*. Pp. 117. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University, 1913.

A summary of existing legislation in the United States on the treatment of prisoners.

Who's Who in America, 1914-15. Vol. VIII. Pp. xxx, 2888. Price, \$5.00. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Company, 1914.

The latest edition, revised and enlarged, of an indispensable work.

REVIEWS

BURR, ANNA ROBESON. *Religious Confessions and Confessants*. Pp. viii, 562. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914.

This book is a study of inward life as revealed in the autobiographical confessions of men and women, both learned and humble, who have given a personal unveiling of themselves; and it is, further, a serious attempt to pronounce upon the value of "first-hand religion" in the light of the biographical data which the author has collected.

Her range of reading and the mass of material which she has sifted are very extensive, no less than four hundred and fifty-two primary sources having been used. The book shows at every point a clever mind, a remarkable memory, a scientific temper and a prodigious amount of careful labor. It is, the

reviewer feels, overcrowded by the very richness of the data, and would have been of greater value if fewer "cases" had been used for the illustration of the typical experiences presented, but it is a very impressive piece of work and deserves a high place among the present-day empirical studies of religion. The book has marked weaknesses and limitations as well as fine qualities. The treatment of the emotional aspect, or element, in religion, especially in mystical experiences and in "conversions," is far from convincing. The profounder studies of emotion as given for instance in Shand's *Foundations of Character*, show how impossible it is to make a parallel, as Mrs. Burr does, between the *rich emotional system*, as it appears in the religious experience of a mature person, and the crude religious emotion as it appears in primitive man. Her theory that "emotional religious experience is a result of a revival of savage animism" and is due to "vestigial forces" will no doubt explain some of the extraordinary phenomena of first-hand religious experience, but it does not explain how men through these experiences find new power to live by and new joy and greater conquering force. Some emotional experiences are "vestigial," but some are due perhaps to a vital correspondence with a subtler environment than that with which the senses are familiar.

Haverford, Pennsylvania.

RUFUS M. JONES.

CHEYNEY, EDWARD P. *A History of England from the Defeat of the Armada to the Death of Elizabeth*. (2 vols.). Vol. I. Pp. x, 560. Price, \$3.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Company, 1914.

The literature of modern English history has long been incomplete for lack of comprehensive works on the last years of Elizabeth's reign and on the reign of Charles II. The first of these fields has occupied Professor Cheyney's attention for many years, and this volume is the first of two which will fill the gap left between the work of Froude, ending at 1588, and that of Gardiner, beginning at 1603. These fifteen years constitute a short but important period when Englishmen were working out the national destinies in wide fields and manifold directions. It is a period of stirring action and of brilliant achievement. The adequate treatment of so great a subject demands the application of historical scholarship of a high order, and Professor Cheyney may well be congratulated on the success of his attainment in this volume. If the second maintains the same standard, the work will scarcely fail to win the approval of those who have awaited its appearance with high expectations.

Professor Cheyney conceives his task broadly. He has the two-fold object of giving a narrative of events and a description of government and society. With this purpose in mind, he divides the volume into four parts. The first on "Royal Administration" gives a charming view of the royal household and court and of their usages, with brief but excellent characterizations of the queen and her principal ministers and courtiers. Chapters on the privy council and on the courts most closely connected with the central administration present less that is new, but the clear, straightforward explanation of the organization and working of these bodies is well worth having.

Part II, headed "Military Affairs, 1588-1595," contains a thorough account of the expedition of 1589 against Spain and Portugal and of the later cam-